

# REJ

REGULARLY. *adv.* [from regular.] In a manner concordant to rule.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryd.*

With one judicious stroke,  
On the plain ground Apelles drew  
A circle regularly true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold and regularly low. *Pope.*

TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [regula, Lat.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.  
Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, regulated, established effences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.  
Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wifeman.*

Even goddesses are women; and no wife  
Has power to regulate her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from regulate.]

1. The act of regulating.  
Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and regulation of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from regulate.]

1. One that regulates.  
The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine regulator. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *n. f.* [Lat. regula, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* [re and gurgere, Lat. regorger, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it regurgitates and sends them back. *Gruunt.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to regurgitate and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stop'd, it regurgitates upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

REGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from regurgitate.] Relorption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

TO REHEAR. *v. a.* [re and hear.] To hear again.

My design is to give all persons a rehearing, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison's Examiner.*

REHEARSAL. *n. f.* [from rehearse.]

1. Repetition; recital.  
Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in rehearsal of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it  
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream. *Shaksp.*

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a rehearsal, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,  
With gaping mouths to these rehearsals come. *Dryden.*

TO REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from rehearse.]

1. To repeat; to recite.  
Rehearse not unto another that which is told.  
Of modest poets be thou just,  
To silent shades repeat thy verse,  
'Till fame and echo almost burst,  
Yet hardly dare one line rehearse. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.  
Great master of the muse! inspire'd  
The pedigree of nature to rehearse,  
And found the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.  
All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse. *Dryden.*

TO REJECT. *v. a.* [re and jectus, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.  
Barbarossa was rejected into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.  
Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king. *1 Sam. xv. 26.*

Give me wisdom, and reject me not from among thy children. *Wisd. ix. 4.*

He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows. *If.*

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3. To refuse; not to accept.  
Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hosea iv. 6.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

4. To throw aside.

REJECTION. *n. f.* [re and jectio, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The rejection I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinate do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*

REIGN. *n. f.* [regle, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the reigs in the side posts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO REIGN. *v. n.* [regno, Lat. regner, Fr.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.  
This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he reign'd, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever  
Reign in this kingdom? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

A king shall reign in righteousness, and princes rule in judgment. *Is. xxxi. 1.*

Did he not first seven years a life-time reign. *Cowley.*

This right arm shall fix  
Her seat of empire; and your son shall reign. *A. Phillips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.  
Now did the sign reign, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly reign in summer or autumn.

Great secrecy reigns in their publick councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.  
That as sin reign'd unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Roman.*

REIGN. *n. f.* [regne, Fr. regnum, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.  
He who like a father held his reign,  
So soon forgot, was just and wife in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.  
Queer country puts extol queen Befs's reign,  
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

Ruffel's blood  
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy reign. *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.  
Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold reign  
Of heav'n, of ocean and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy reign,  
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

TO REIMBURY. *v. n.* [re and imbury, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written embody.] To embody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reembody. *Bapt.*

TO REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [re, in and bourse, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift's Miscellania.*

REIMBURSEMENT. *n. f.* [from reimburse.] Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the reimbursement. *Ayliffe.*

TO REIMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [re and impregnate.] To impregnate anew.

The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRESSION. *n. f.* [re and impression.] A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *n. f.* [refnes, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding reins,  
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shaksp.*

Take you the reins, while I from cares remove,  
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew;  
He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard reins, which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

3. To give the reins. To give licence.

War to disorder'd rage let loose the reins. *Milton.*

When to his lust Egilthus gave the reins,  
Did fate or we th' adulterous act constrain. *Pope.*

TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.  
He, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

His son retain'd  
His father's art, and warrior steeds he rein'd. *Dryden.*

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2. To refrain; to control.  
And where you find a maid,  
That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her pray'rs said,  
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;  
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*

Being once chaste, he cannot  
Be rein'd again to temperance; then he speaks  
What's in his heart. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

REINS. *n. f.* [reins, Lat. reins, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my reins be consumed. *Job xix. 27.*

TO REINSURE. *v. a.* [re and insure.] To insure a second time.

TO REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [re and inspire.] To inspire anew.

Time will run  
On smoother, till Favonius reinspire  
The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire

The lily and rose. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,  
When on a sudden reinspir'd with breath,  
Again the rose. *Dryden.*

TO REINSTALL. *v. a.* [re and instal.]

1. To set again.  
That alone can truly reinstall thee  
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

Thy father  
Levied an army, weening to redeem  
And reinstall me in the diadem. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

TO REINSTATE. *v. a.* [re and instate.] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, reinstated him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet sufficed the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Grov. of the Tongue.*

Modestly reinstates the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The reinstating of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

TO REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [reintegrare, Fr. re and integer, Lat.] To reintegrate.

It should perhaps be written reintegrate. To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are reintegrated to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO REINVEST. *v. a.* [re and invest.] To invest anew.

TO REJOICE. *v. n.* [rejoice, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said,  
There is none beside me. *Zepl. ii. 15.*

I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Jer. xxxi. 13.*

Let them be brought to confusion, that rejoice at mine hurt. *Psalms xxxv. 26.*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus xviii. 9.*

They rejoice each with their kind. *Milton.*

TO REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Thy testimonies are the rejoicing of my heart. *Pf. cxix.*

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,  
Unbounded through all worlds to go;  
While the great saint rejoices heav'n,  
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

REJOICER. *n. f.* [from rejoice.] One that rejoices.

Whatever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

TO REJOIN. *v. a.* [rejoindre, Fr.]

1. To join again.  
The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at Sues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To meet one again.  
Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,  
Meet and rejoin me in the pensive grove. *Pope.*

TO REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoin, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

REJOINER. *n. f.* [from rejoin.]

1. Reply to an answer.  
The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. *Glanvill to Abius.*

2. Reply; answer.  
Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all rejoinder. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

# REL

REJOINT. *n. f.* [rejoindre, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleas'd with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward joys and recoillings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

REIT. *n. f.* Sedge or sea weed. *Bailey.*

TO REITERATE. *v. a.* [re and itero, Lat. reiterare, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less  
Than this; which to reiterate, were fin. *Shaksp.*

With reiterated crimes he might  
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Smalridge.*

REITERATION. *n. f.* [reiteration, Fr. from reiterare.] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such reiterations commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward of Infidelity.*

TO REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [re and judge.] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The mule attends thee to the silent shade;  
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,  
Rejudge his acts, and dignity disgrace. *Pope.*

TO REKINDLE. *v. a.* [re and kindle.] To set on fire again.

Their disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,  
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

TO RELAPSE. *v. n.* [relapsus, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.  
The oftner he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wifem.*

RELAPSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.  
This would but lead me to a worse relapse  
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine pleasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rog.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse. *Spens.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.  
Mark a bounding valour in our English;  
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

TO RELATE. *v. a.* [relatus, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.  
Your wife and babes  
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,  
Were to add the death of you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Here I could frequent  
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd  
Presence divine; and to my sons relate. *Milton.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate. *Dryden.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

2. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not,  
To whom related, or by whom begot;  
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

3. To bring back; to restore. A Latinism. *Spenser.*

TO RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason. *Tatler, N° 110.*

RELATER. *n. f.* [from relate.] Teller; narrator.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their relaters. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Her husband the relater she prefer'd  
Before the angel. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts. *Swift.*

RELATION. *n. f.* [relation, Fr. from relate.]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.  
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,  
Unblemish'd probity and truth;  
Just unto all relations known,  
A worthy patriot, pious sou. *Waller.*